Opusculũ musice compilatum nouiter per dñm Sebastianũ presbiterũ de Felstin. Pro institutione adolescentũ in cantu Simplici seu Gregoriano.



Qui ducis vultus, & non legis ista libenter
Omnibus inuideas, liuide nemo tibi.

circa 1515.
editio ignota

AD LECTOREM.

Musica dulce sonans iuuat aures carmine blando
Instaurat vires ingenioq; fauet
Dulcedo fingit molles harmonica cantus
Ausones hanc celebrant græcia docta probat
Ebreusq; Tubal necnon & Thracius Orpheus
Et samij coluit sedula cura senis
Quoq; magis tribuas his tante laudibus artis
Omnia vt oblectent musica mella vide
Dulcia Pierius modulatur carmina cignus
Atticaq; in siluis gutture vernat auis
Musica serpentũ morsus & vulnera sanat
Musica lymphatis mentibus indit opem
Irati stimulos & corda ferotia mollit
Hanc etiam morbos posse fugare ferunt
Hanc tu diuinũ munus dubitare caueto
Quisquis es, est nullis artibus minor
Viue vale felix canum quoq; nestora vince
Hec subiecta hilari carmina fronte leges.

IN laudē pulcherrime artis musicę assummo dictum diuini Dauid qui ore ꝓphetico Psalmo centesimoquarto cecinit. Cātate ei & psallite ei narrate ei oīa mirabilia ei⁹ In quo hortaᷓ nos ad laudandū deum, quę conuenienᷓ p melos dulcissime artis musicæ complæri pōt. Hæc em̄ illa est iocunda musica qua sancti dei angeli cellæ trinitati cotuitum absq3 termino vna om̄es, veneratione ppetuū ꝓsitent. Hac si quidē arte peccatores cōciliāt gl'ioso sumoq3 deo. Hoc nempe cōcentu amicis suis fauorabiles reddunᷓ Serpētes, bestiæ, beluæ ferotiaq3 animātia oia ab ira, crudelitate, nociua, reuocant Quid mortalibus iucūdius censeā q3 eo perfici quod gratū deo, hoī acceptum animātiq3 ratiōe carente, charum. Qualis hic noster tractatulus dinoscit, ob gloriā igitur Iesu benedicti eiusq3 matris intemerate virginitate ineternū & vltra manēte marie. breuisculo quo poterim pro institutiōe nouiciorū. In hac arte nō versatorū facili planoq3 stilo materiā principio.

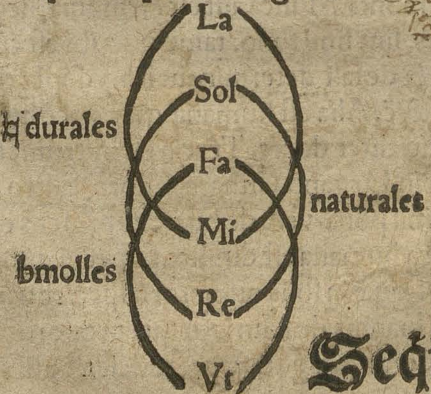
Boeti⁹ capitulo. ij. libri primi.

TRiplicē esse musicā describit. Alia est musica mundana quæ in debita elementorꝫ ꝓporcione siue conuenientia cōstituta est. In mūdo em̄ sunt varij motus & ꝓporcionāᷓ inter se. Et proportio est quedā armonia. Musica aūt est Armonia, licet etiā illi motus, sint sine sono, tamē quia ibi est cōformitas igitur dicitᷓ musica & de tali determinant Philosophi qui circa rerū naturas versanᷓ &c. Alia est humana quæ vocē humanā requirit & cātare artificialiter docet, Tercia est Instrumētalis q̄ versaᷓ in instrumēto vt in Organo, Cithara, Choro, Sistro, Luthina de duab⁹ musicis nihil ponā, verꝫ de humana presens erit nr̄a tractatio. & talis musica humana est duplex. s. speculatiua & practica. ¶Speculatiua est, quæ in solis numerorū speciebus cōsistit vt est musica magistri Ioannis de Muris in qua proportiōes musicales p malleorū pondera a pitagora reperte describunᷓ ¶Practica est

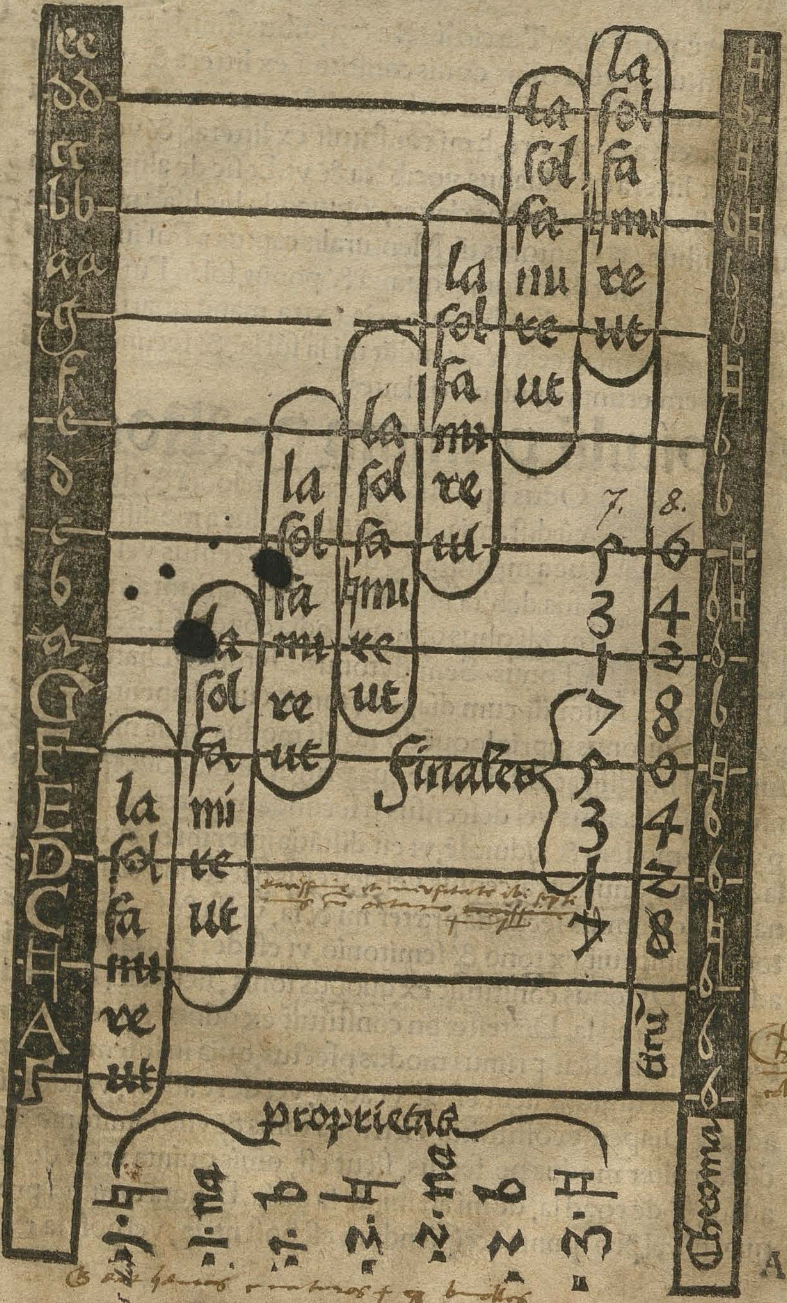
Quæ duntaxat de sono datur & diffinit sic. Musica est bene vel vere modulandi sciētia & de tali musica hic docebit. Musica igit practica est duplex .s. Simplex & Mensuralis. ¶ Simplex musica est, quæ omes notas simplr cōsiderat. s. vna & eadē mēsura vt est cantus Græcorianus. Mensuralis vero musica cōsiderat aliā notā longam vt ꟸ aliam breuē vt ▭ aliā semibrem vt o. Et de tali non docebitur hic. Ad simplicem musicam requiritur. Primo vox, secūdo vocum distantia vel saltus, vt est p terciā, per quintā & octauā. Diuidit aūt simplex musica in tria capitula. Primū capitulum erit de manu musicali, & de modis musicalibus. Secundum caplm de facili & vera arte solmisatōis. Tercium caplm erit de cognitiōe tonoꝝ & scala ficta quā veteres cōiunctas noiant.

Ad cognitionē autē Scale vel

manus musicalis necnō modoꝝ musicaliū. Primo requirunt sex voces. s. vt-re-mi-fa-sol-la. Quarū aliæ sunt voces naturales re & sol, quia naturaliter ascēdunt & descendunt & tam ascendēdo q descendēdo tonū efficiūt hoc est secundā virilē. Tonꝰ aūt vt hic sumitur, nō accipit hic p intonatione psalmoꝝ, sed dicit hic tonus a tono, as, are quod sonare fortiter significat. Aliæ sunt bmolles. s. vt & fa, qa ascendūt viriliter & descēdūt molliter. Aliæ voces sunt ♮ durales. s. mi & la, qa virilit descendūt & molliter ascēdūt. Ex qua vocū distinctōe triplex cantus elicit. s. ♮ duralis naturalis & bmollis, vt patet in præsenti figura.



Seqt Scala


ee dd cc bb aa g f e d c b a G F E D C B A Γ
la sol fa mi re ut
Finales
proprietas
Chroma

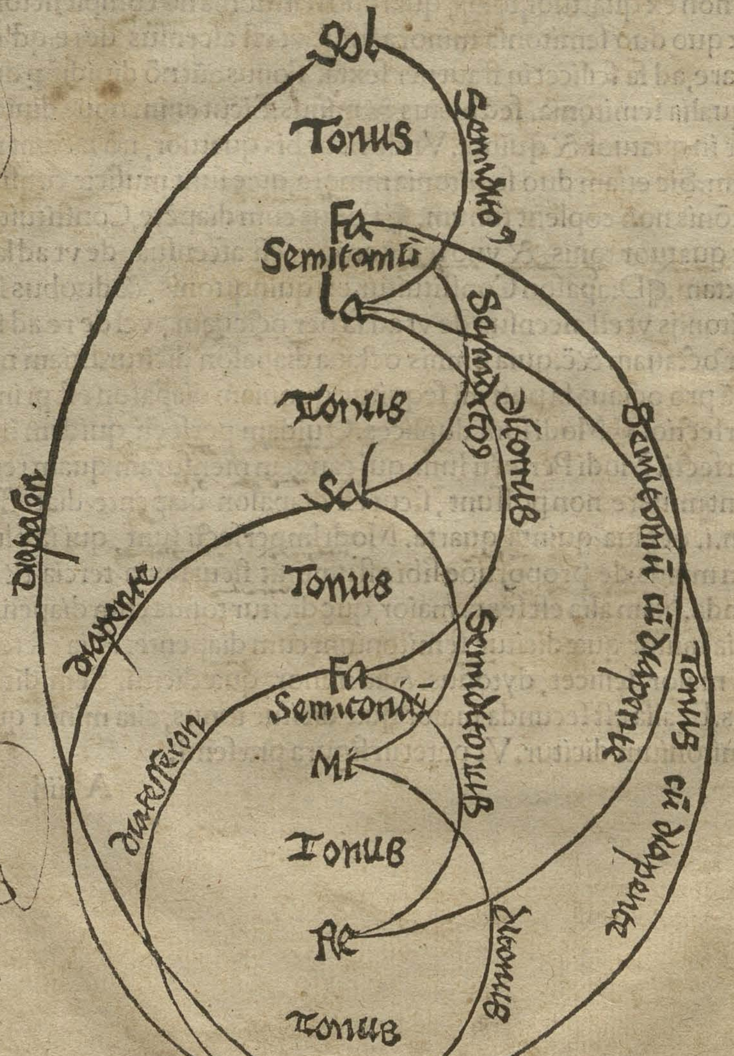
Secũdo requirit vox. Tercio littera ex quibus simul iunctis cla-
uis constituit. Quia om̄is clauis constituit ex littera & voce, vel
ex vocibus vt Γut constituit ex littera Γ & voce vt, are constitui-
tur ex littera a & voce re, ♮mi constituit ex littera ♮ & voce mi.
Cfaut ex littera c & duabus vocib⁹ fa & vt. Et sic de alijs & in to
to collecto sunt viginti vna claues, cõputando bis bfa♮mi, p̄ dua
bus clauibus. ¶ Cantores tñ Mensuralis cantus a Γut infra des-
cendẽdo fingunt descẽsum p̄ quintã & ponũt, sol in Γut descen-
dẽdo sol fa mi re vt. Et sil'r supra eela extra manũ quartã ascen-
dunt ponẽtes mi in eela & ascendũt mi fa sol la, & secundũ eorũ
positionem erunt viginti octo claues.

Capitulũ primum de Modis.

Modus i. p̄posito est certa melodia & debita vo
cũ distantia. Et dicitur modus a modificatiõe si
ue a mensura. Quia om̄is ascensus vel descen-
sus debita mensura cõtinet. ¶ Sunt aũt nouem
modi q̄bus om̄is melodia cõponit. s. Semitoniũ
Tonus, Semidytonus, Dytonus, Diatesseron,
Diapente, Semitoniũ cum diapẽte, tonus cum diapente & dia-
pason. Vnisonus p̄prie loquẽdo nõ est modus, quia nihil men-
surat vel modificat. Est tñ vnisonus principiũ modorũ. ¶ Semito
nium. Est ascensus vel descensus p̄ secundã molliter, & fit tantũ
p̄ vocẽ bmollem & ♮duralẽ, vt est distãtia inter mi & fa, vel inter
la & fa. ¶ Tonus. Est ascensus vel descẽsus p̄ secundã viriliter so-
nans vt est omnis secunda præter mi & fa, vel la & fa. ¶ Semidi-
tonus constituit ex tono & semitonio, vt est de re ad fa vel de mi
ad sol. ¶ Dytonus constituit ex duobus tonis, sicut est, de vt ad
mi, vel de fa ad la. Diatesseron constituit ex duob⁹ tonis & vno
semitonio. Et dicit primus modus p̄fectus, quia in se semp̄ tenet
eãdem mensuram, sicut est de vt ad fa, vel de re ad sol, vel de mi
ad la. ¶ Diapente cõstituitur ex tribus tonis & vno semitonio, &
dicitur alter modus perfectus, sicut est, om̄is quinta vt est de vt
ad sol, & de re ad la, de mi ad mi, de fa ad fa. Et nota q̄ nunq̄ pro
quarta vel pro quinta accipiendum est post mi fa, vel post fa mi.
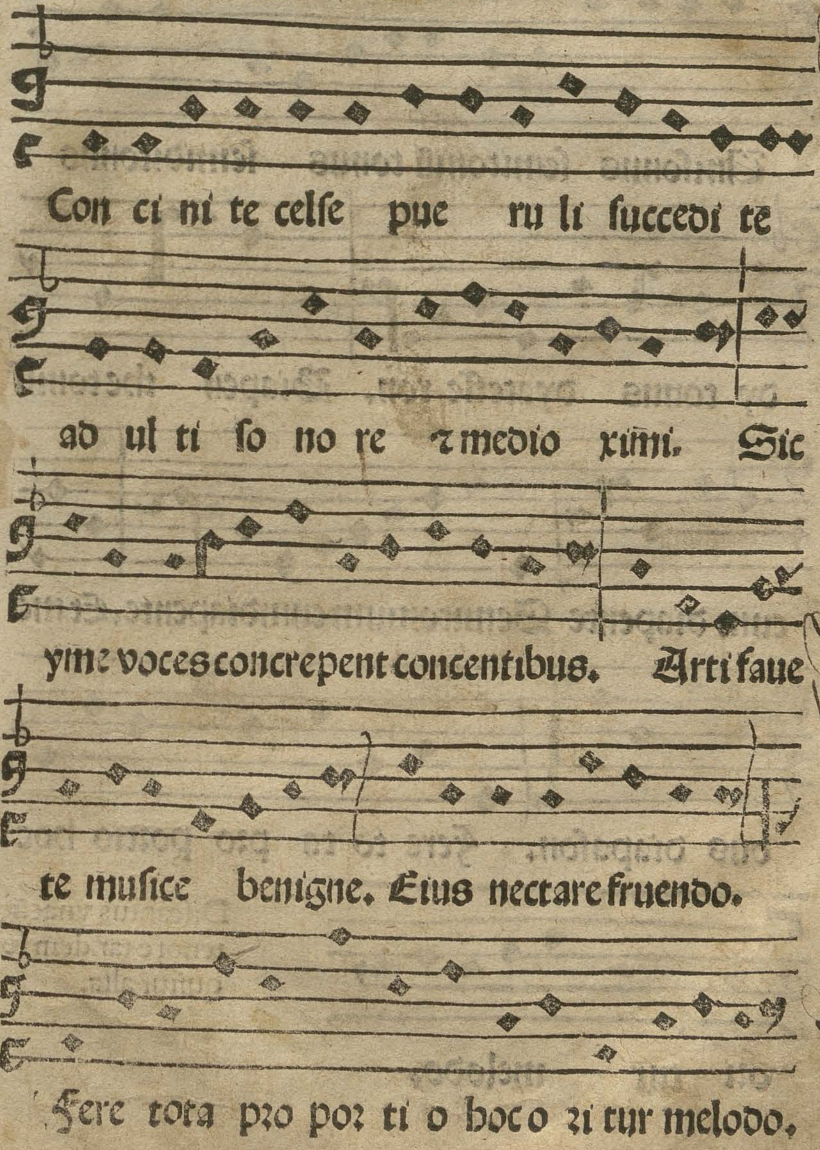
quia sic esset falsus saltus & variaretur mensuratio. ¶ Semitoniũ cũ diapenthe, constituitur ex tribus tonis & duobus semitonijs, & non ex quattuor tonis, quia duo semitonia nõ complent tonũ Ex quo duo semitonia minora sunt: vt est ascensus de re qđ est in are, ad fa scilicet in ffaut per sextã. Tonus aũt nõ diuidit̃ p duo equalia semitonia. sed maius & minus. Sicut enim noue diuiditur in quatuor & quinq3. Vnde sicut bis quatuor, nõ faciunt nouem. Sic etiam duo semitonia minora, quæ sunt musicæ consideratõnis non cõplent tonum. ¶ Tonus cum diapẽte, Constituitur ex quatuor tonis & vno semitonio vt est ascensus, de vt ad la p sextam. ¶ Diapason Constituitur ex quinq3 tonis, & duobus semitonijs vt est ascensus, de vt ad fa per octauam, vel de re ad sol per octauam &c. quia omnis octaua diapason dicitur. Etiam nũquã pro octaua fa post mi sequitur, quoniam diapason est prima perfectio. ¶ Modi sunt duplices. Quidam perfecti, quidam imperfecti. Modi Perfecti sunt, qui eandem mensuram quam retinent mutare non possunt, sicut est diapason, diapente, diatesseron. i. octaua, quinta, quarta. Modi Imperfecti sunt, qui iã plus iam minus de proportiõe sibi assummũt sicut sexta, tercia, & secunda. Nam alia est sexta maior, quę dicitur tonus cum diapente Alia minor quæ dicitur semitonium cum diapente. Alia est tercia maior, scilicet, dytonus. Alia minor, quæ dicitur Semiditonus. Et alia est secunda maior quæ dicitur tonus, alia minor quę semitonium dicitur. Vt patet in figura præsenti.

Modi pfecti. Modi impfecti
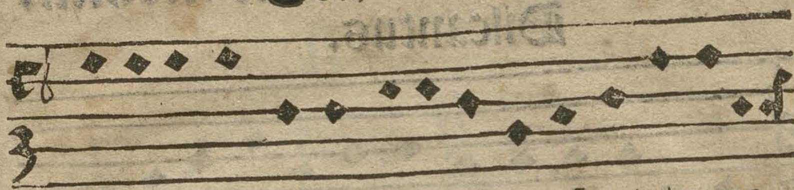


Exercitiū modorū Musicaliū.
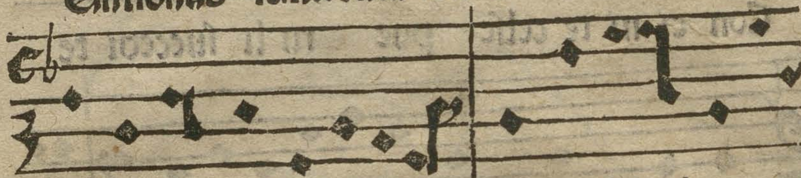
Discantus.
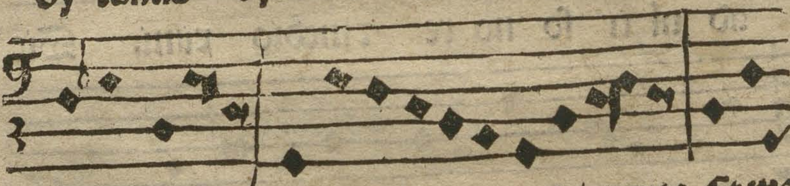


Tenor.
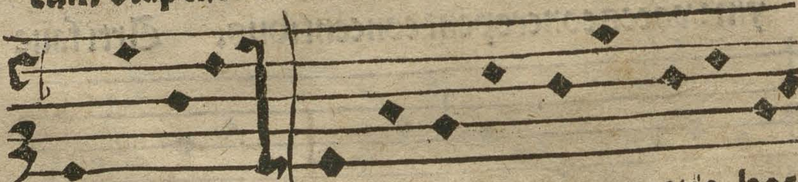


Unisonus semitoniū tonus semiditonus



dy tonus dyatesse ron. Diapen the tonus



cum diapente Semitonium cum diapente. Et mo
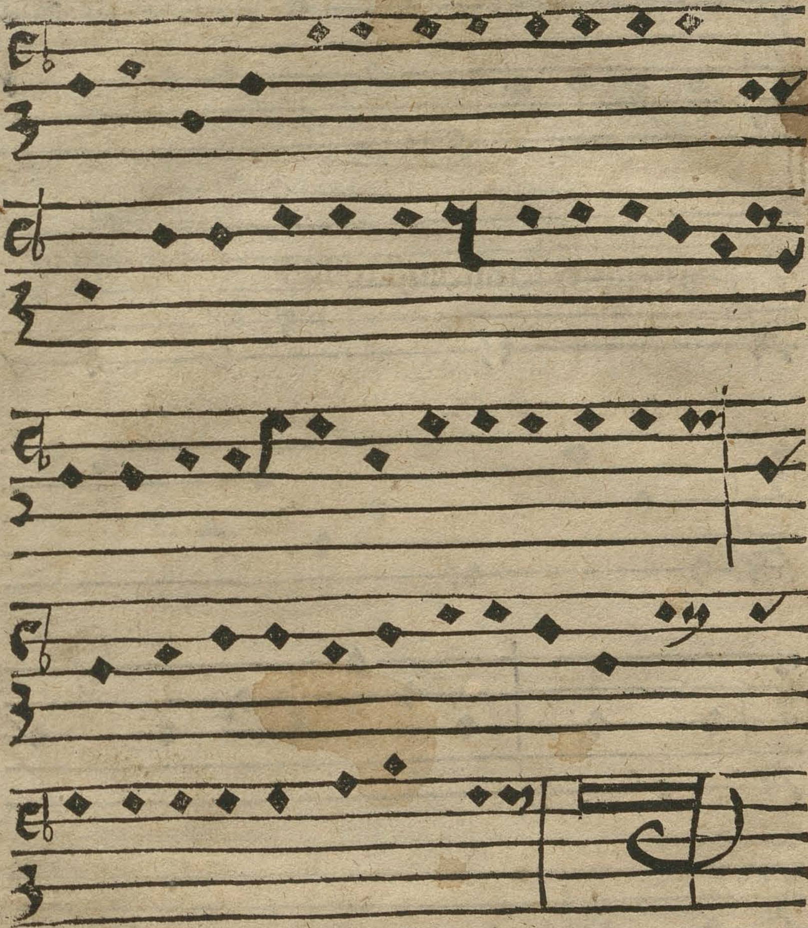


dus diapason. Fere to ta pro portio hoc



ori tur melodo.

Discantus vnacū tenore tandem se quitur alta.

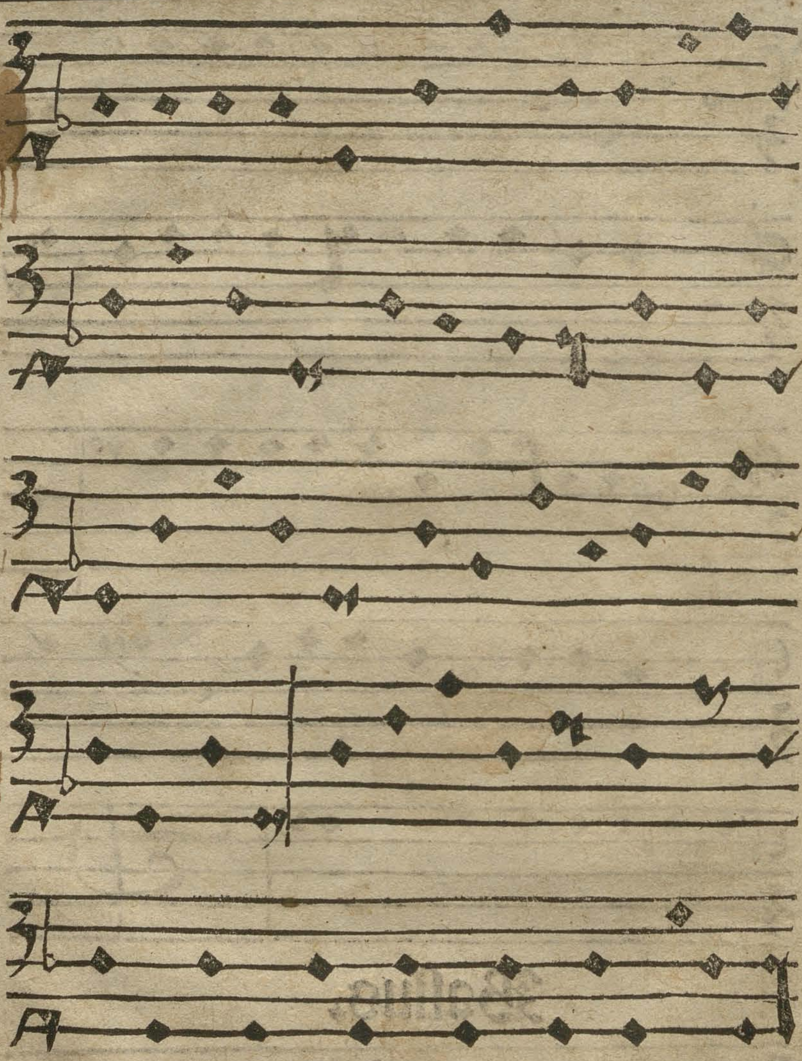
Alta



Bassus.
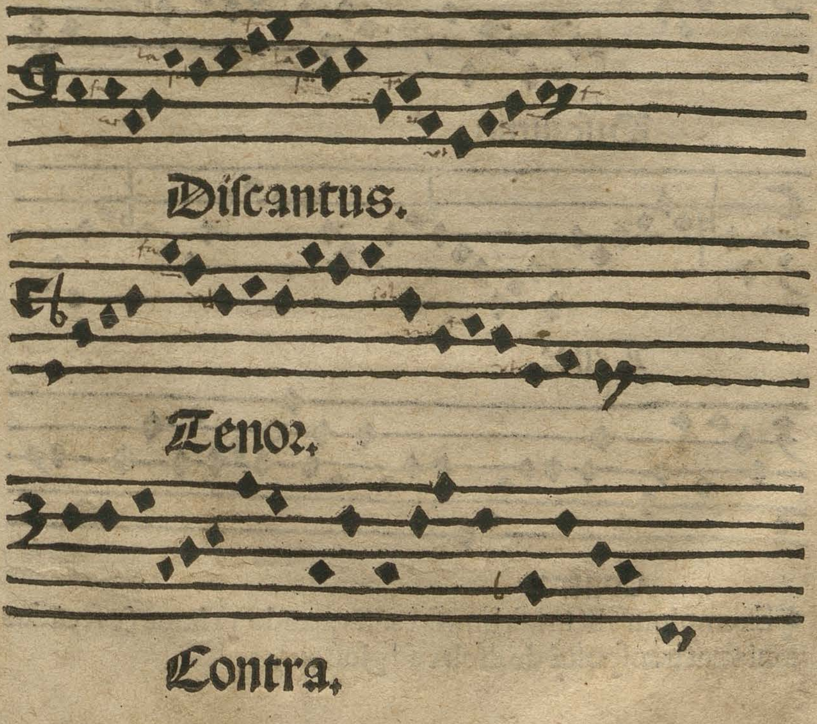


Con ci ni te celse pue ru li succedi te
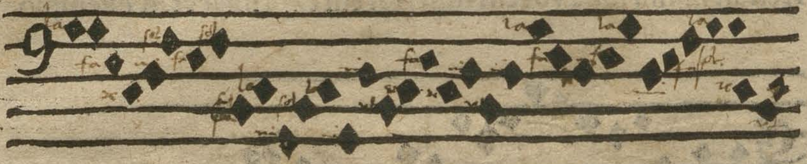


Capitulũ Scdʒ de vera solmi-lationis arte, & facili diuisum in subscriptas regulas.

☞Prima Regula solmisantem considerare oportet. Ante omīa in qua claue cantus incipit, & si cantus ascendit accipiat vocē inferiorē in claue contentā. Si aūt descendit cantus. Superiorē vocem accipiat post hoc videat. quæ clauis, nō signata in qualibet linea & spacio ponit̄ quod faciliter cōsiderari potest. Si habet̄ respectus ad clauem signatā vt si ffaut ponit̄ in medio quinq̧ linearum faciliter potest cognosci ꝙ in proxima linea inferiori ponitur dsolre in alia bmi & sic nō exprimat aliquā vocē in spacio vel linea quæ ibi non ponit̄ &c.
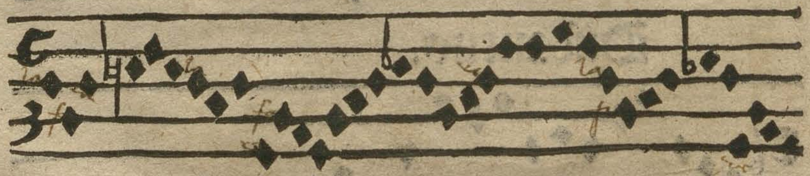
☞Secūda rgl'a Volēs pfecte & ornate solmisare nō debet mutare voce explicita sed implicita quod fieri debet vt prius dictum est. Si cantus ascendit nimiū ita ꝙ per sex voces cōpleri nequeat tunc vt cōmuniter inferiorem vocē exprimat. Si vero cantus descendit nimiū tunc vocem superiorem exprimat vt in exemplo.
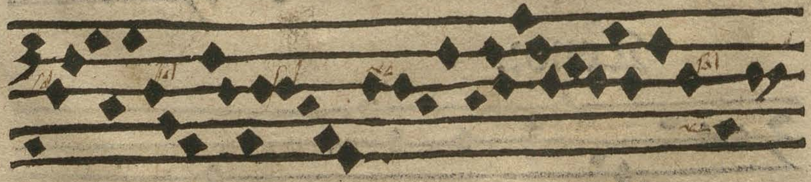


☞ Tercia regula. Quoniã omis ars solmisandi dificultatẽ facit penes mi & fa in bfa♮mi. Maxime inspiciendus est tonus. Nam tonoꝝ aliqui sunt ♮durales sicut tercius & quartus qui semꝑ habent in bfa♮mi mi. Aliq vero sunt naturales vt primus & secũdus, nam interdũ habẽt fa interdum mi in bfa♮mi ꝙ sic patet. Si cantus primi vel secũdi toni ascenderit ab alamire ꝑ secundã tantum, & tetigerit bfa♮mi, statim descẽdendo, tũc in bfa♮mi canitur fa & in alamire la. Si vero cantus alcius ascendit ꝙ̃ per secundam tũc in bfa♮mi canit̃ mi & in alamire canit̃ re. Excepto ꝙ cãtus sit primi vel secundi toni transpositi, vel quinti vel sexti toni nõ trãspositi, quia tunc in bfabmi semꝑ fa canit̃ & in alamire mi ascendendo, vel la descẽdendo. Exẽplũ primi toni vbi mi & fa in eodẽ cantu exprimit̃ & nõ est transpositus.



Discantus.



Tenor.
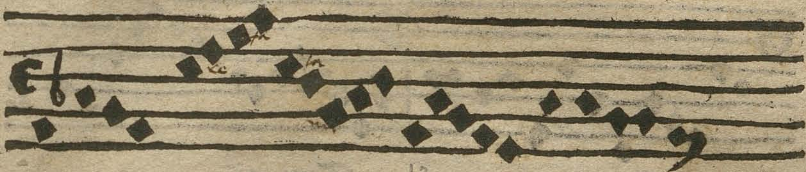


Contra.

¶ Exemplum vbi in bfa♮mi fa canit̃ quando primus & secũdus toni sunt transpositi de dsolre ad gsolreut.



Discantus.
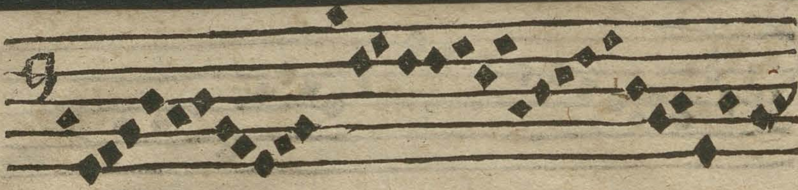


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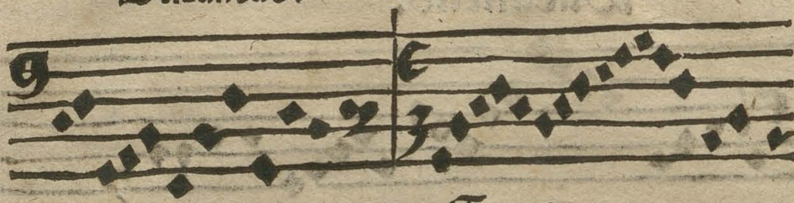


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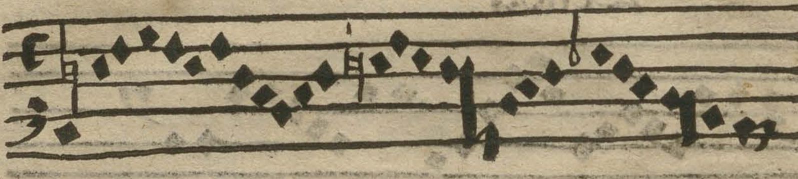
☞Quarta regula. Consideret solmisans quã vocẽ assumere debet mutãdo, spcq respiciat ad ꝓximũ fa seqns. Siue hoc fiat ascẽdẽdo siue descẽdẽdo tũc eni manifeste patebit an vox īferior media vel supior in claue cõtenta assumẽda erit. Licet em̃ vt cõiter fit ascendẽdo inferior vox & descẽdẽdo supior exprimi debeat. Hoc tamẽ interdũ fallit in dlasolre csolfaut gsolreut & ffaut, in quibus hoc modo nõ semꝑ ꝓcedit ꝓpter fa & mi in bfa ♮ mi. Si em̃ in bfa ♮ mi signat fa, tũc ascendẽdo in gsolreut nõ assummit inferior sed media. s. re. Si signat mi tunc descendendo in csolfaut nõ sumit superior sed media .s. fa. Et ascẽdendo in ffaut nõ sumit inferior. s. vt sed supior. s. fa. Nam in ffaut nunq̃ debet dici vt, nisi b rotundũ fuerit signatũ in bfa ♮ mi vt in Exẽplo.
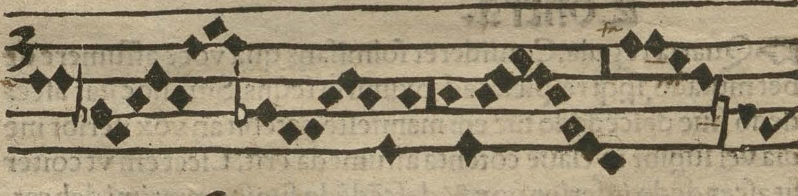


Discantus.

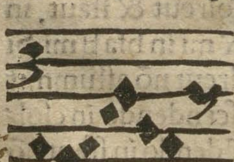


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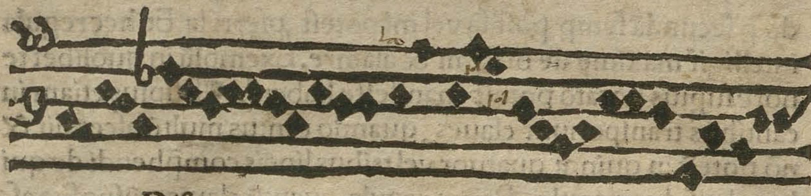




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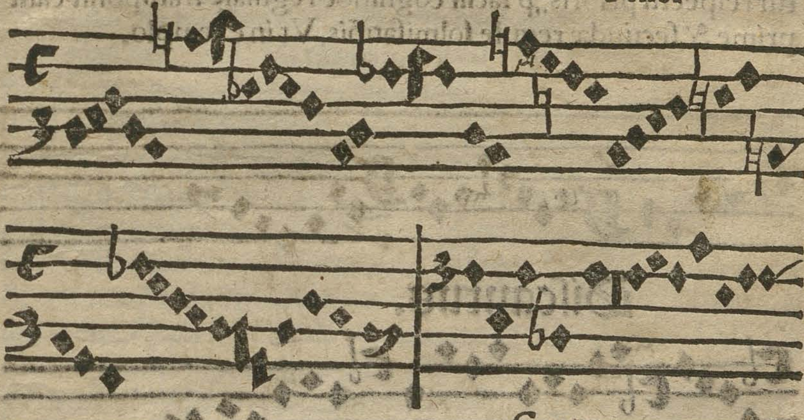


☞Quinta regula. Si in aliqua claue canit̃ fa tunc si ab ea fit saltus p̱ quartã, vel quintã vel octauam. Similiter. fa debet exprimi, & si mi exprimit̃ in aliqua claue, si fit saltus ad quartã quintã vel octauã semp̱ debet exprimi la vel mi secundũ q̧ post saltũ vel ascendit̃ vel descendit̃. Si aũt in aliqua claue exprimit̃ alia vox præter fa vel mi, & ab ea fit saltus p̱ quintã sextã vel octauã tunc semp̱ inspiciendum est proximũ fa in quod cantus ascendendo vel descẽdendo tendit, tunc manifeste patebit, q̃ vox post saltũ debeat exprimi. Exemplũ.
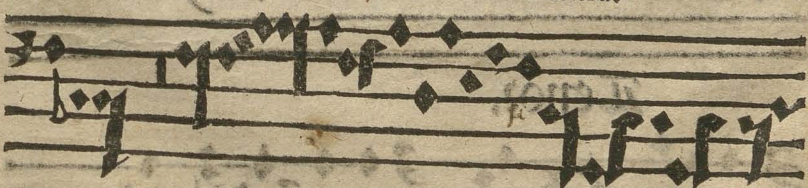


Discantus



Tenor



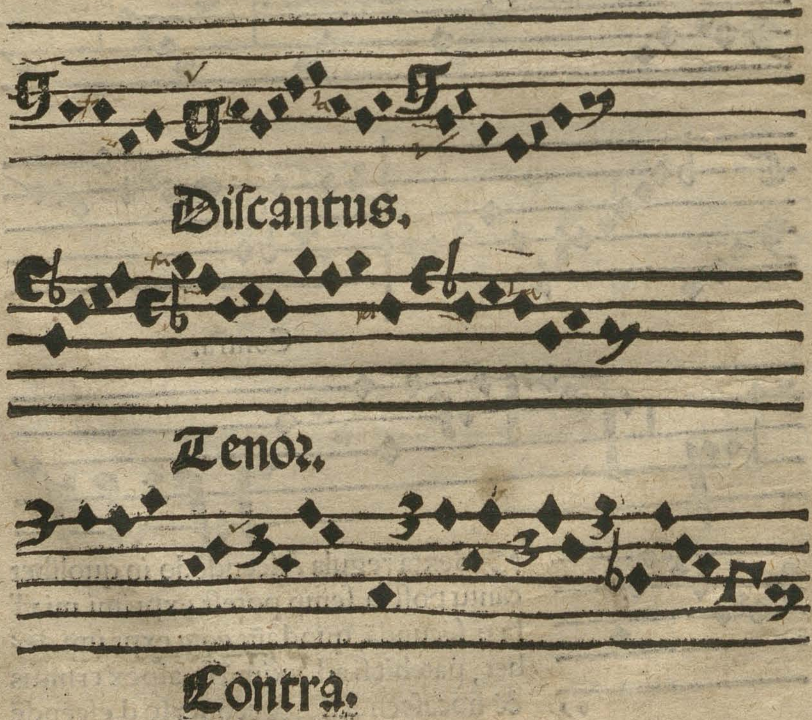
Contra.





☞ Sexta regula Ascendēdo in quolibet cantu post la semp̄ potest exprimi mi vł fa p̄ secundā, quod aūt eorꝫ exprimi debet, patebit si ad p̄ximū fa aspexerimus & hoc ascendēdo, & ecōuerso descendē

do ꝑ secundã semꝑ post fa vel mi potest ꝓferri la. Et hec regula intelligit᷑ maxime de bfa♮mi & alamre. Exemplũ in quolibet tenore supius notato potest manifeste haberi. ¶Sepius etiam in cantibus transponunt᷑ claues, quando cantus multũ ascendit & nõ potest in quinqꝫ quatuor vel tribus lineis cõphendi de quibus dant᷑ due regule. Prima regula, quantũ clauis trãsposita ascendit tantũ nota seqũes descendit. Et quantũ clauis transposita descẽdit tantũ nota sequens ascendit. Scd'a regula. Volens distantiã vnius note ab alia cognoscere priorẽ cõsideret signatam clauẽ cum vltima nota. Et primã notã sequẽtis clauis etiã signate sic manifeste cognoscet quẽlibet saltũ. Et notandũ ꝙ tantũ signate claues dicunt᷑ transponi. Et ꝙ seqũẽs clauis semꝑ transponitur respectu prioris, ꝓ facili cognitiõe regularꝫ transponit᷑ cant᷒ prime & secunde regule solmisatiõis. Vt in exemplo.



Capitulum Tertium de cognitione tonorum.

Unde tonus in ꝓposito est certa melodia & distinctio. Ad quē omīs cantus finaliter reducit. Et ꝓpt quē omes regule tam modorꝝ q̄ solmisatiōis repte sunt. Quia tonus finis & principiū artis musice est. ¶ Diuidit aūt tonus in Autentos & Plagales. Autenti toni sunt qui possunt ascendere a nota finali octauā vel vltra. Et descendere sub nota finali secundā & raro terciā vt sunt quatuor impares primus tercius quintus & septimus. Plagales vero sunt q possunt descēdere a nota finali quartā qntā vt sunt q̄tuor pares, secūdus, quartus, sextus & octauus. Ex quibus patet ꝙ in toto erūt octo toni, quatuor autēti & quatuor plagales. Omīs aūt tonus aut transponit aut nō. Si nō transponit tunc quatuor claues erunt finalia oīm tonorꝝ. s. dsolre elami ffaut gsolreut, nam in dsolre prim⁹ & secundus finiunt, in elami tercius cū quarto, in ffaut quintus cū sexto, in gsolreut septimus & octauus. Si vero transponunt, tūc quatuor claues erunt distincte ab hijs quatuor p̄dictis. s. alamire bfa♮mi csolfaut dlasolre. Nam in alamire finit primus cū secundo in bfa♮mi tercius & quartus, in csolfaut quintus & sextus, in dlasolre vero tantum secundus. Quia septim⁹ & octauus nunq̄ in re finiunt. Vel etiā quia septimus nimiū ascendit & iste octo claues in vsu sunt quo ad cantū Gregorianū. In meusurali vero cantu in pluribus clauibus & quasi in omibus cantus finiri potest seruata debita repercussione tonorum.
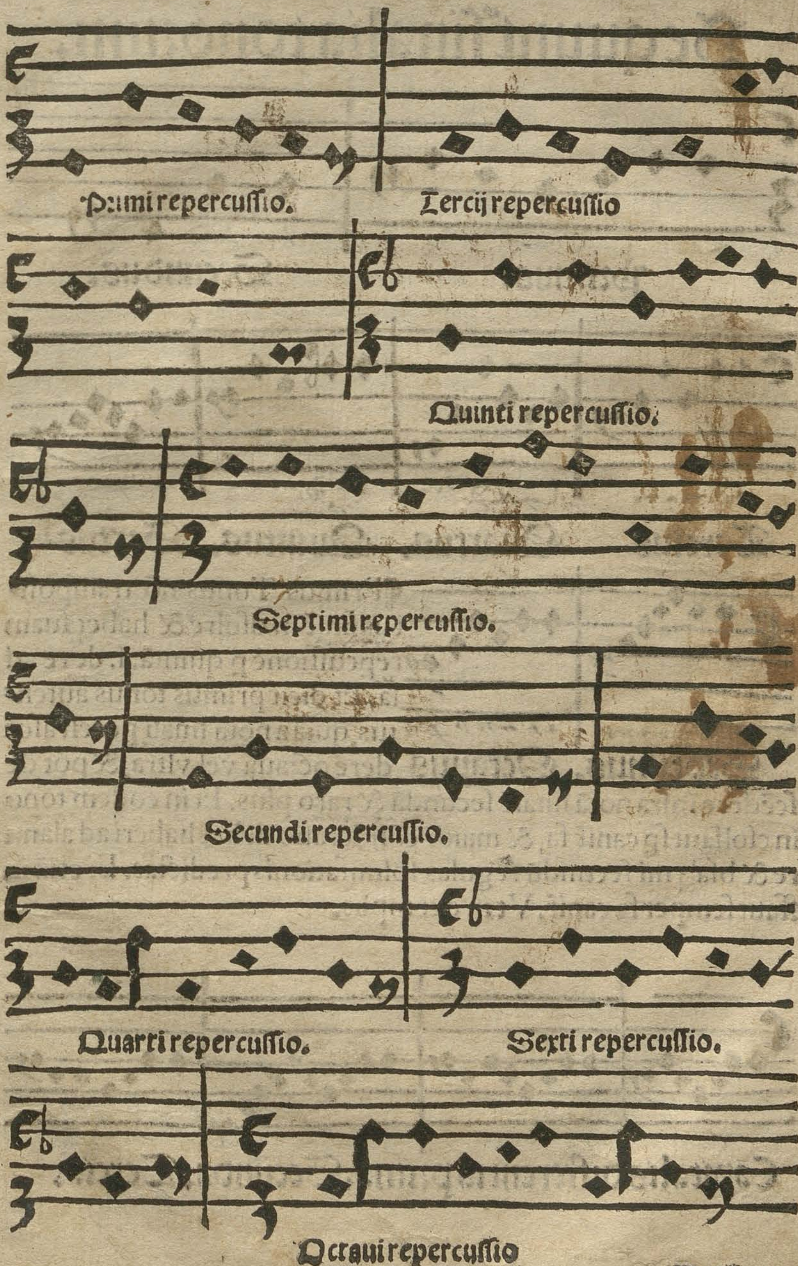
Hec Figura ostendit fines tonorum.

Non transpositi Cantus.		Transpositi Cantus.
Gsolreut	Octauus Septimus	Dlasolre secũdus tantũ
ffaut	Sextus Quintus	Csolfaut
Elami	Quartus Tercius	bfa♮mi
Dsolre	Secundus Primus	Alamire
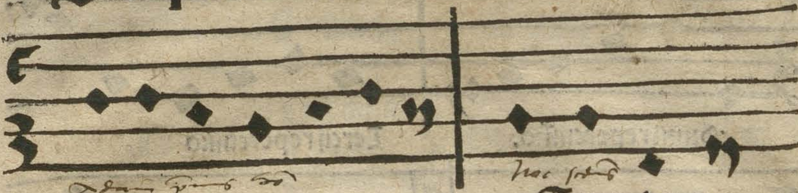
Quatuor plagales.	Octauus Sextus Quartus Secundus	Quatuor autenti.	Septimus Quintus Tercius Primus

Cognoscunt̃ etiã toni p̄ repercussiones. Nam toni autenti q̄ magis ascendunt habẽt repcussiones per saltus maiores s. p̄ quintã sextã & octauã. Plagales vero habent repercussiones p̄ saltus minores, s. p̄ terciã aut quartã, quia illi nõ multũ ascendunt. Repercussio ergo primi toni est de re ad la p̄ quintã, secundi de re ad fa per terciã, tercij toni de mi ad mi p̄ quintam vel de mi ad fa p̄ sextam, quarti de mi ad la p̄ quartã, quinti de vt ad sol p̄ quintã, sexti de fa ad la p̄ terciã, septimi de vt ad sol per quintam. Et differt a quinto, q͡a septimus ascendit de gsolreut ad dlasolre eius octaua est sol quintus vero ascendit ab ffaut ad csolfaut eius octaua est fa, octauus de vt ad fa per quartam, vt in istis exemplis.
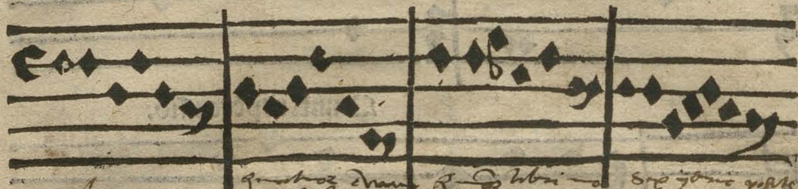
Repercussiones tonorum.


Primi repercussio.
Tercij repercussio
Quinti repercussio.
Septimi repercussio.
Secundi repercussio.
Quarti repercussio.
Sexti repercussio.
Octaui repercussio
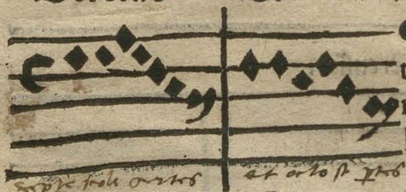
Sequunt̃ finalia tonorum.



Primus. Secundus.
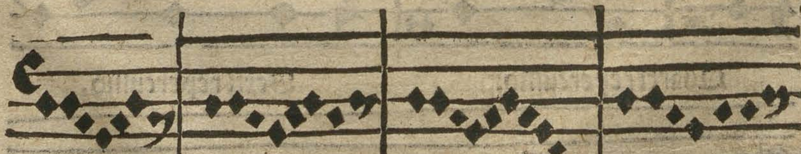


Tercius. Quartus. Quintus. Sextus.
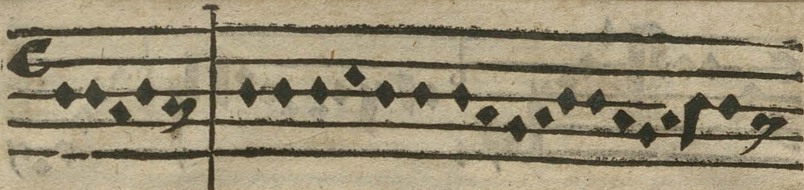


Septimus. Octauus

¶Primus Tonus nō transpositus finit in dsolre & habet suam repcussionē p quintā. s. de re ad la. Et dicit primus tonus autentus, quia a nota finali potest ascē dere octauā vel vltra, & pōt descēdere infra notā finalē secundā & raro plus. Et in eodem tono in csolfaut sp canit fa, & maior cōsideratio debet haberi ad alamire & bfa♮mi secundū regulas solmisationis predictas. Et etiā in ffaut semper fa canit. Vt in exemplis.



Capitalis differentia prima. Secunda. Tercia.
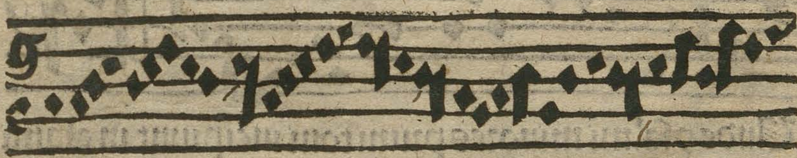


Quarta. Laudate pueri dominū, laudate nomē domin.
Nunc dimittis seruū tuū domine, secun. verbi.



Ambitus primi toni cum solmisandi modo eiusdem

Magnificat anima mea dominum.
Benedictus dominus deus israel quia.
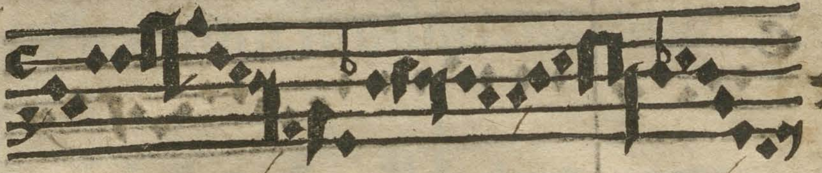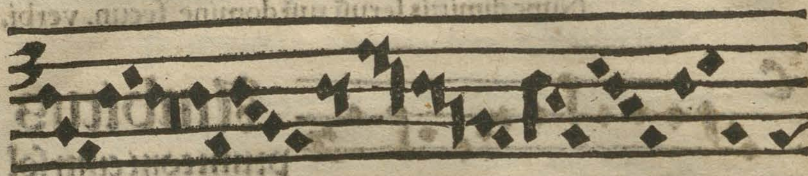


Discantus.
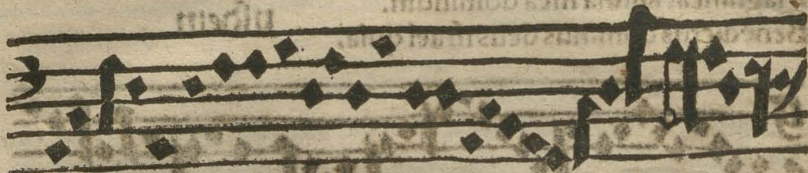




Tenor.





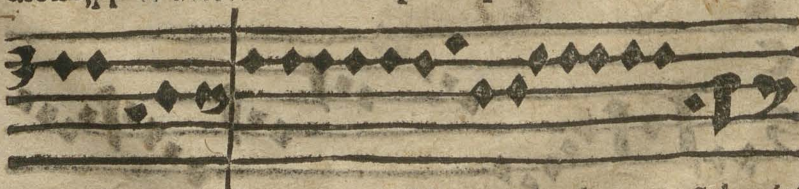
Contra.
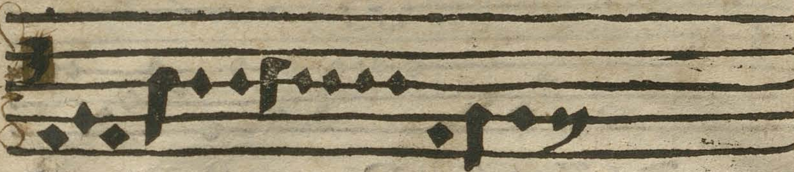


Unde psalmi minores primi toni incipiunt in alami re & finiunt secundũ finale toni. Maiores vero incipiunt in ffa ut & etiã finiũt secundũ finale differentiarũ suarum.

De Secundo tono.

¶Secũdus tonus plagalis est, & finit cũ primo in dsolre sed a nota finali ascendit sextã vel septimã, & descendit quartã vel quintam, cuius repercussio est de re ad fa, s. a dsolre ad ffaut. Et est eadem solmisatio vt in primo, nisi vt habeat aduertẽtia ad elami & dsolre, pp'er descensum vt accipiat superior vox.
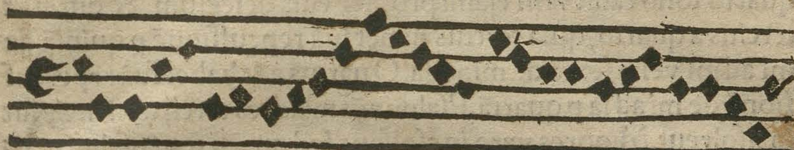


Secundus. Laudate pueri dominũ, laudate nomẽ domini
Nunc dimittis seruũ tuũ dñe, secundũ verbũ.
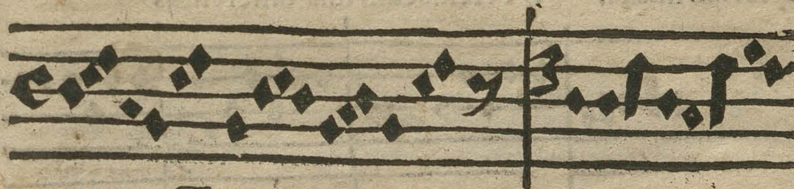


Magnificat anima mea dominũ.
Benedictus domimus deus israel, quia visitauit & fe. re. pl. su.

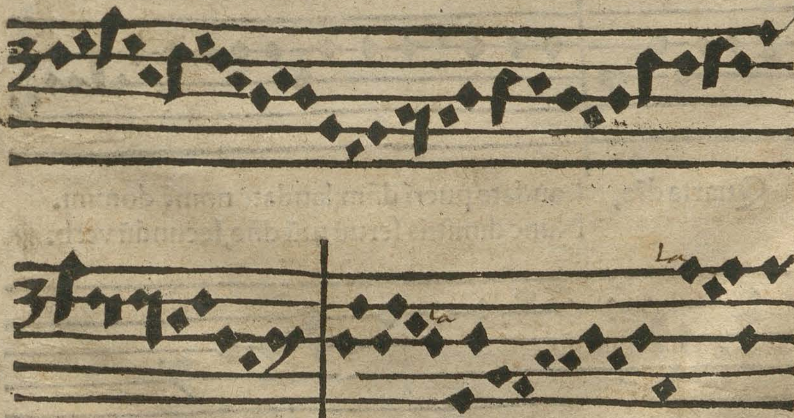
Exemplũ ambitus scdi toni cũ solmisandi modo.
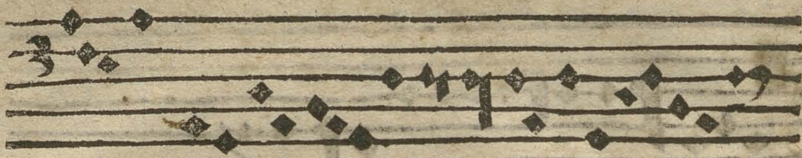


Discantus.



Tenor.
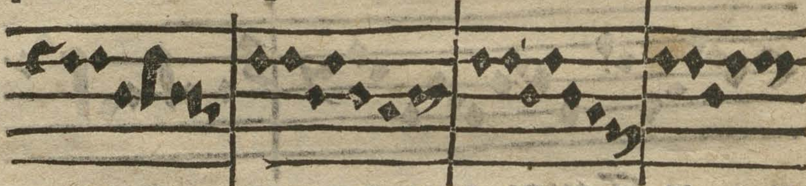


Contra.
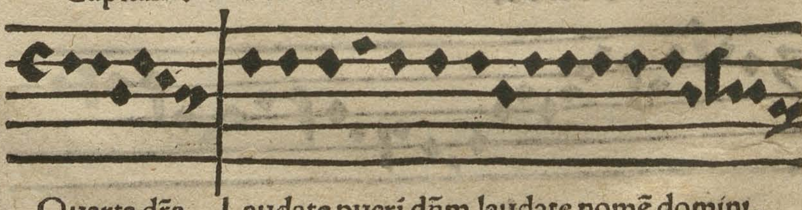


De Tercio ꝛ Quarto tono.

¶ Tertius & quartus tonus finiunt̃ in elami & in ambob⁹ in csol faut fa canit̃, & in bfa♮mi mi, & in alamire la descendendo. Et in quarto tono canit̃ la in elami propter eius descẽsum, & differũt tercius a quarto, quia tercius habet suã repcussionẽ ꝑ quintã de mi ad mi vel ꝑ sextã de mi ad fa. Quartus aũt habet suã repercussionẽ de mi ad la ꝑ quartã. Psalmi aũt maiores tercij toni incipiũt in gsolreut. Minores vero in csolfaut, sed quarti toni psalmi maiores incipiũt in elami, minores aũt in alamire & finiunt̃ secundũ ipsorum finalia. ¶ Tercius cum suis differentijs

Tertius



Capitalis. Prima differẽtia. Secũda dr̃a. Tercia dr̃a



Quarta dr̃a, Laudate pueri dñm, laudate nomẽ domini.
Nunc dimittis seruũ tuũ dñe, secundũ verb.
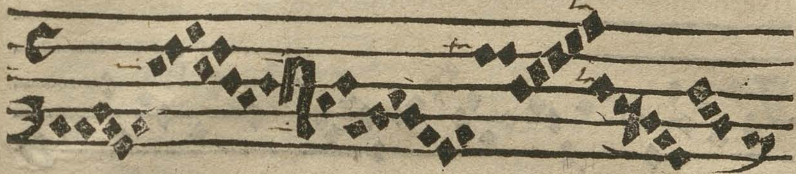


Magnificat anima mea dominũ.
Benedictus dominus deus israel quia vis, & fe, red, pl, sue.

Ambitus tercij toni cũ solmisationibus.



Discantus.
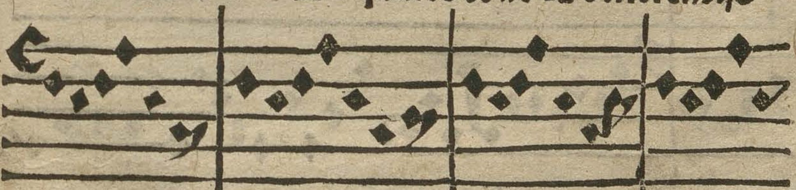


Tenor.
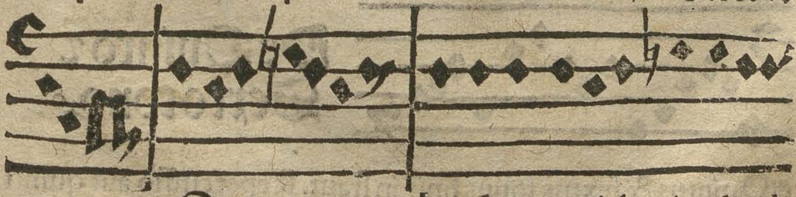


Contra.

De quarto tono cũ differentijs
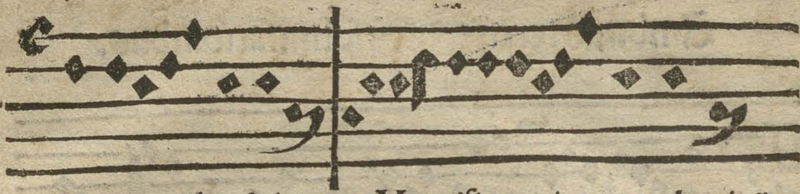


Capitalis. Prima. Secunda. Tercia.



Quarta.
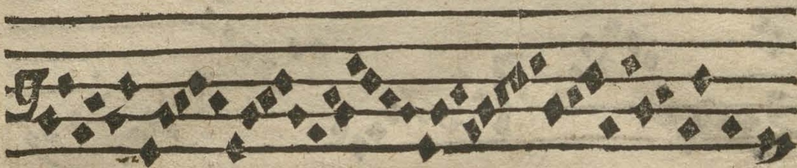
Laudate pueri dominũ, lauda
Nunc dimittis seruũ tuũ dñe,



te nomen domini. secundū ver.tu,in pace.

Magnificat anima mea dominū Benedictus dn̄s deus israel, q̄a vi.
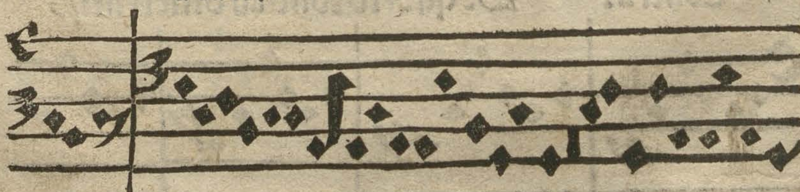
Ambitus quarti toni



Discantus.



Teuor.
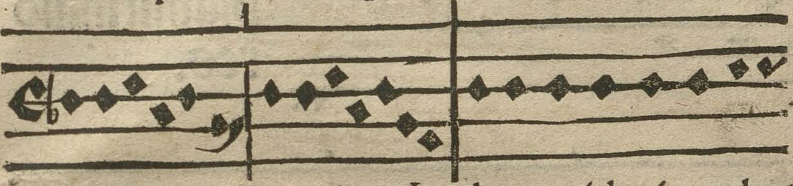


Contra.
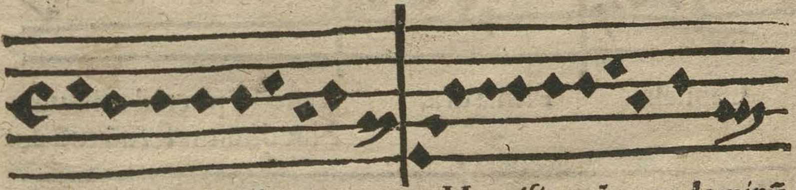


De Quinto & Sexto tono.

¶ Quintus & sextus tonus finit̄ in ffaut. Repercussio aūt quinti toni est de vt ad sol, de ffaut ad csolfaut, & sexti toni repercussio est de fa ad la ꝑ terciā.s. de ffaut ad alamire, In quibus tonis in csol-

faut sp̃ canit̃ sol. Et in bfa♮mi semp̃ b rotundũ signari debet. Et in quinto tono semp̃ habeat̃ aduertẽtia ad la in dlasolre & ad mi in alamire. In sexto vero ad la in alamire ꝑpter descensum. Psalmi maiores tam quinti toni q̃ sexti in ffaut incipiunt̃. Minores vero quinti toni in csolfaut. Ratio quare in bfa♮mi signat̃ b rotundũ i sexto tono & qnto, ppt̃ quartã pfectã de ffaut ad bfa♮mi & ecõtra. Nam si mi in bfa♮mi canit̃ falsa comittet̃ quarta vt prius dictũ est in Capl'o Modorꝝ. ¶Psalmi minores Quinti toni.



Capitalis. Prima dfa. Laudate pueri dominum, lau-
Nunc dimittis seruũ tuũ dñe se-
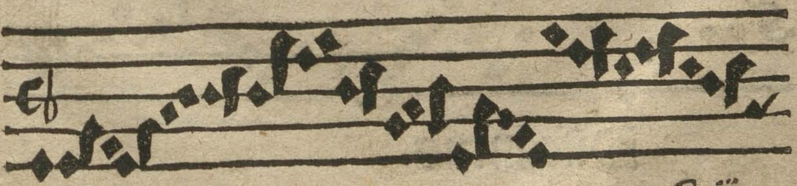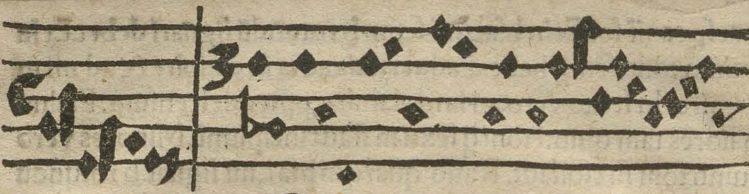


date nomẽ dñi. ¶Psalmi maiores. Magnificat aĩa mea dominũ.
cundũ verbũ tuũ in pace. Benedictus dñs deus israel.

Ambitus Quinti toni cũ modo solmisandi.



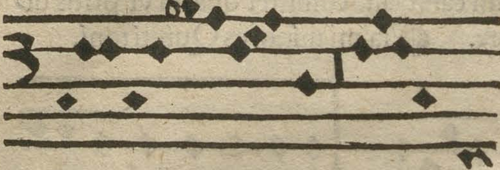
Discantus. Tenor.
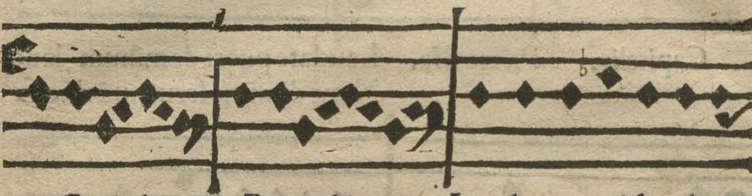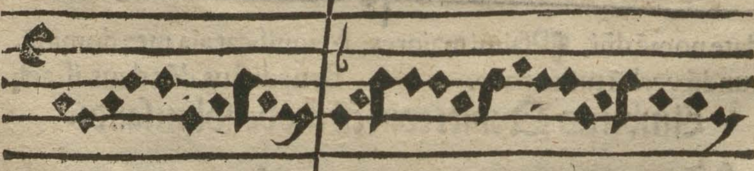




Contra.

Sexti Toni psalmi minores.





Capitalis Prima dn̄a. Laudate pueri dominum, Nũc dimittis seruũ tuũ do
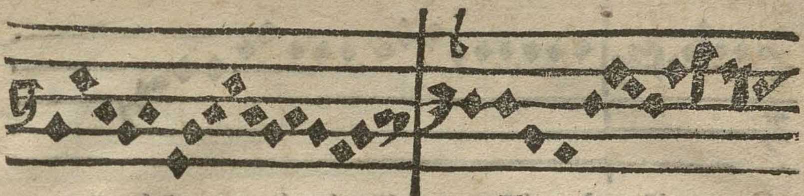


laudate nomen domini. Magnificat anima mea dominũ
mine secũdũ verb. Benedictus dn̄s deus israel, q̄a visita.

Sexti toni ambitus.
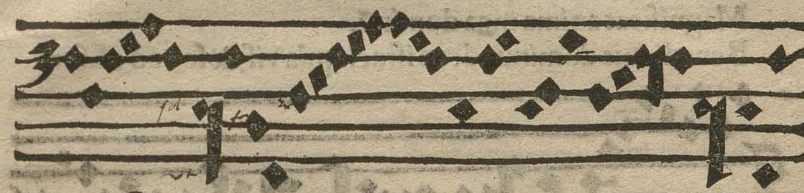


Discantus.



Tenor
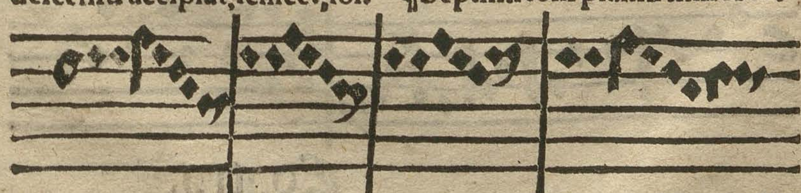




Contra.
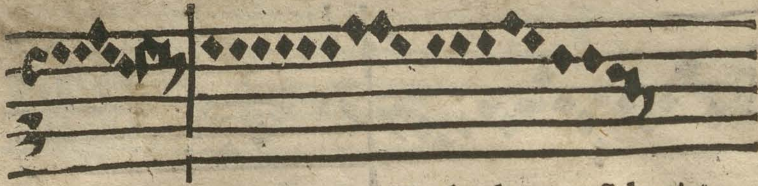


De Septimo tono.
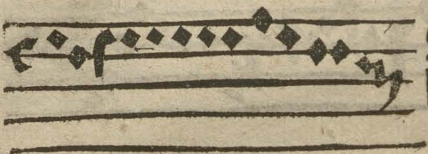
¶Septim⁹ tonus finit̃ in gsolreut & habet suã repcussionẽ de vt ad sol p̱ quintã.s.de gsolreut ad dlasolre. Et habet de gsolreut p̱ octauã sol, in q̃ maior aduertẽtia est in dlasolre vt supiorẽ vocẽ p̱ descensu accipiat, scilicet, sol. ¶Septimi toni psalmi minores.



Capitalis. Prima dr̃a. Secunda dr̃a. Tercia dr̃a.
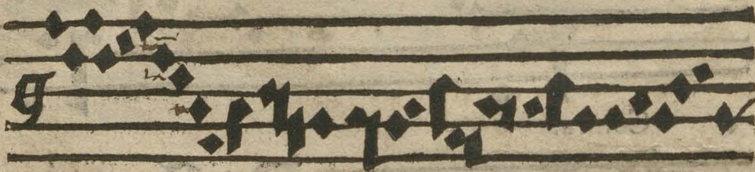


Quarta dña, Laudate pueri dñm, laudate nomẽ domini.
Nunc dimittis ſeruũ tuũ dñe, ſecundũ verb.
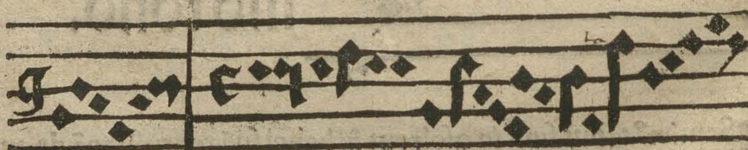


Septimi toni ambitus cũ modo.
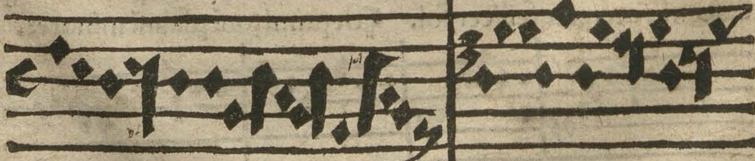
Magnificat anima mea dominũ.
Benedictus dominus deus iſrael quia viſ. & fe. red. pl. ſue.
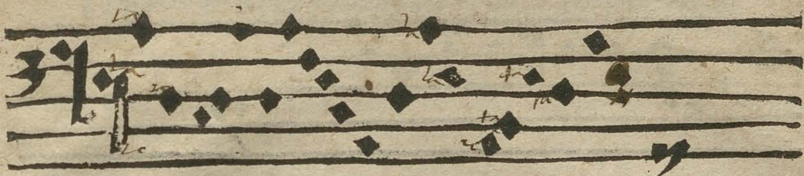


Diſcantus.
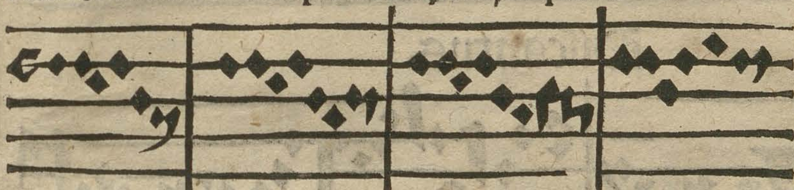


Tenor.
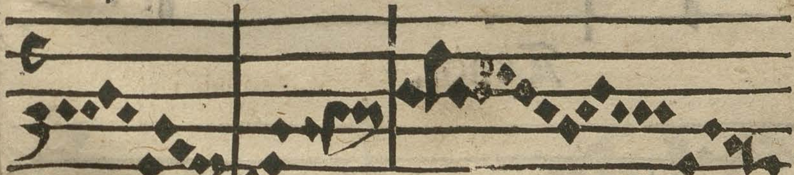


Contra.



¶Octauus tonus & vltimus finit̃ in gſolreut cũ ſeptimo, & habet ſuã reꝑcuſſionẽ de vt ad fa ꝑ quartã, de gſolreut ad cſolfaut. Et poteſt deſcendere ſub notã finalem quartã vel quintã, in quo maior aduertentia eſt in alamire & bfa♮ mi habet etiã idẽ tonus differentiã irregularẽ, quæ a q̃buſdã tonus ꝑegrinus dicit̃, quæ differentia melodiã octaui toni habet & finẽ. Ideo aũt dicit̃ irregularis, quia finis differentie dicte ſuꝑ melodiam regulatam nimium deſcendit. Sed tamen iſte finis facilitatis cauſa poſitus eſt. Sicut & alie differentie primi toni, tercij & quarti.



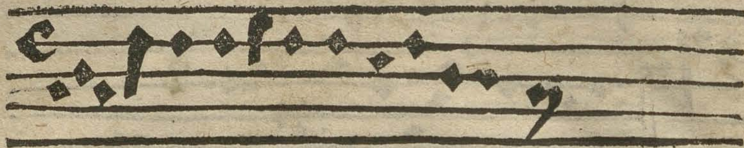
Capitalis. Prima dr̃a. Secunda dr̃a. Tercia dr̃a.



Peregrin⁹. Nos q̃ viuim⁹. T ali tenore ton⁹ cantabit̃ ꝑegri.
In exitu iſrael de egypto,



Laudate pueri dñm, laudate nomẽ domini.
Nunc dimittis ſeruũ tuũ dñe, ſecundũ verbũ tuũ in pace.

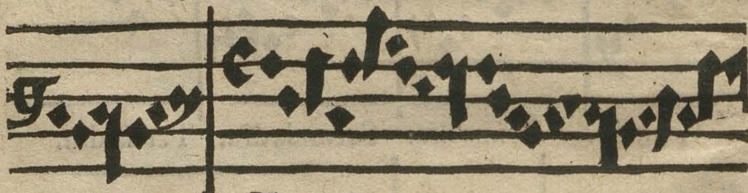


Magnificat anima mea dominū.
Benedictus dominus deus israel quia vis. & fe. red. pl. sue.
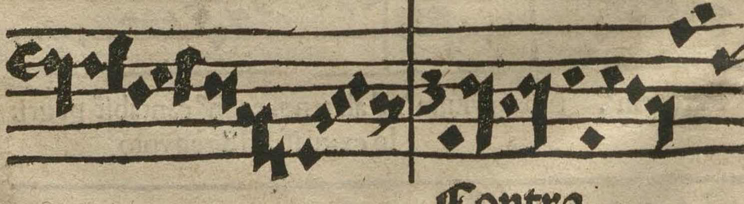
Ambitus octaui toni cū solmisatiōe.



Discantus.



Tenor.



Contra.
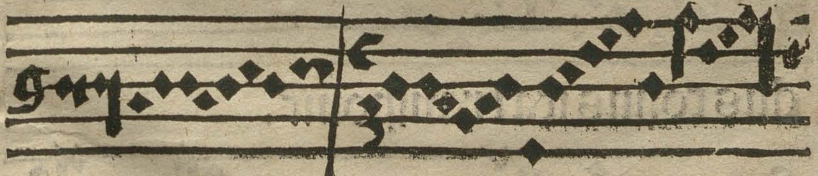


De transpositione tonorũ
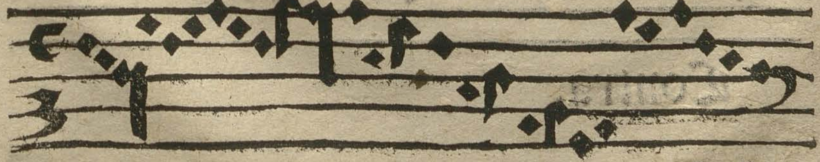
¶Notandũ om̃es toni transponunt̃ præter septimũ & octauum hoc ꝓpter nimiũ ascensum, possent tñ transponi ad aliquã clauẽ inferiorẽ preter dlasolre. Toni aũt transponi debent in clauibus vbi habent repercussiones. Tonus em̃ primus & secundus trãsponunt̃ a dsolre ad alamire, Tercius & quartus ab elami ad bfa♮mi. Quintus & sextus ab ffaut ad csolfaut. Et si transponit̃ cantus ad dlasolre erit scd'i toni qa a dsolre ad dlasolre p octauã trãsponit̃. Notandũ itẽ ꝙ tam autenti ꝗ plagales toni, dum transponunt̃ seruãt easdẽ repcussiones quas in clauibus nõ transpositis habebãt. Aduertendũ etiã ꝙ om̃is autentus tonus transposit⁹ potest descẽdere sub notã finalẽ p quartã vel quintã. Et potest ascẽdere a nota finali quintã vel sextã. Sed tonus plagalis trãsposit⁹ ecõtra ascendit a nota finali p quartã vel quintã & descendit sub nota finali p quintã vel sextã. Vt in Exemplo.
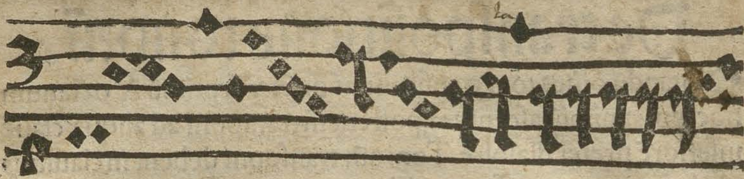


Discantus.
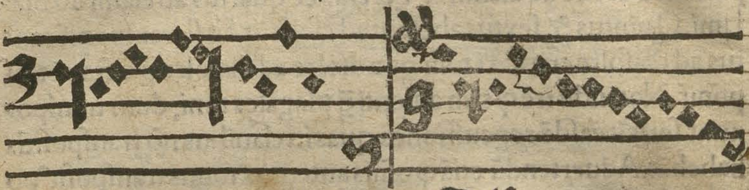


Tenor, Primus tonus sic transponit̃,
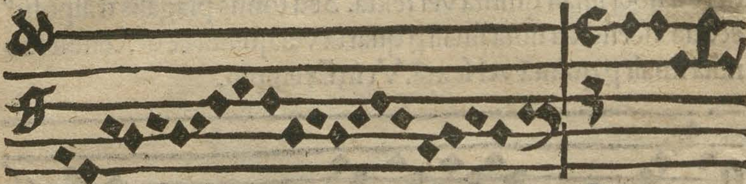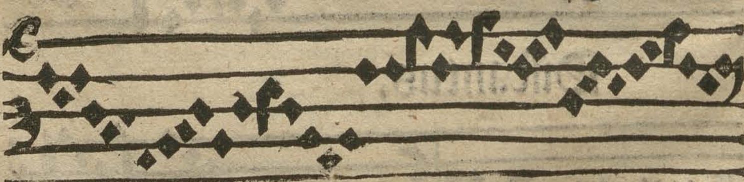




Contra.
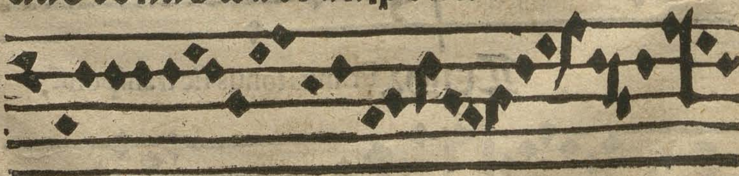


Discantus.



Secun



dus tonus ita transponit.



Contra.

ꝓpo:tione. Sesquitercia proportio est, vbi numerus maior cōtinet in se minorē totū & ei⁹ terciā partē.s.minoris, vt malleus.xij ponderū, cū malleo.ix.ponderū cōsonant diatesseron. i. quartā. Hic malle⁹ xij.ponderū cōtinet in se malleū secundū.ix.ponderꝝ & eius terciā partē.s.minoris, vt quādo subtraho.ix.a xij.manēt tria, & tria est tercia pars de nouē. Et dicit̄ sesquitercia a sesqui.i totū & tercia.i.tercia pars ꝓpter eandē causam, & etiam quarta seu diatesseron. Dicit̄ tercia ꝑfectio, ideo quia ei⁹ diuisio fundat̄ sup̄ numero ternario.i.tercia parte, vt in exemplo.

20	16	12	8	4
5	4	3	2	1
15	12	9	6	3

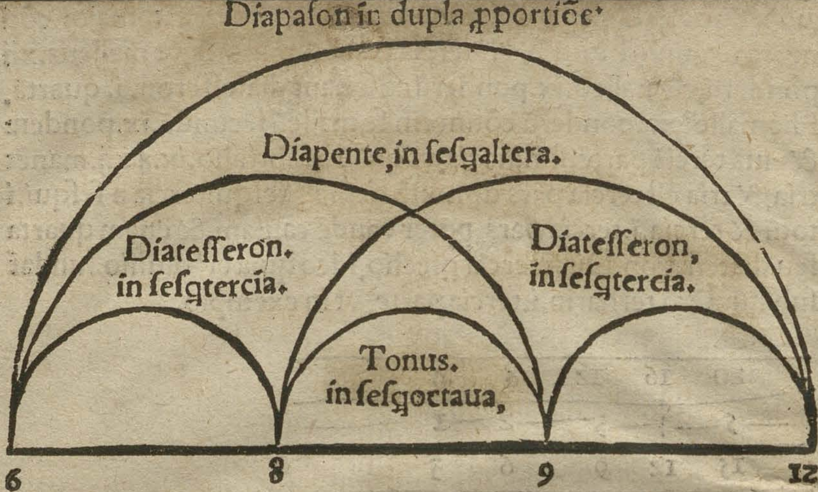
¶Sesquitercia proportio diatesseron.i.quarta.

Tonus q̄uis cōsonantia nō sit.i.concordātia, quia est ꝑs cōsonantiarum, tamen cōstitutus est in ꝓportione sesquioctaua. Proportio sesquioctaua est vbi numerus maior cōtinet minorē in se totum, & eius octauā ꝑtem, vt malleus secūdus.ix.ponderū cū malleo tercio.viij.ponderū sonāt tonū.i.secundā ꝑfectam. Quando eñ subtraho.viij.a ix.manet vnitas, modo vnum est octaua pars de.viij. Et dicit̄ a sesqui.i.totum & octaua.i.octaua pars propter eandem causam. Vt patet in Exemplo.

18	9
2	1
16	8

¶Sesquioctaua ꝓportio Tonus secunda ꝑfecta.

Sequitur figura proportionū.



G finale. malletus quartus, vi. ponderum.	D finale malleus tertius viij. lapidū.	C graue malleus secūdus ix. lapidū	Γ grecū malleus prim⁹. xij lapidū.

¶Finit musica Coralis domini Sebastiani p̄resbiteri de Felstin. Arciumliberaliū Baccalarij.

circa 1515.

Również egzempl. Czartoryskich
że tam owego drzeworytu
z poznania nie ma.

Dwie ma od góry Nota in
omnibus

Dwie od góry Exemplu facte
solmitationis

Wegzempl. Czartoryskich
niema oprawy jako zał. II

Opusculum musice mensu-
ratis
(mieści zaś 6 arkuszy
liz A k. 4
B „ 4
C „ 4

Koniec [illegible] utriusque musice
tam choralis quam etiam mensuralis
Quibus ad imprimendum data est
per Sebastianum de Felstin gratia
Accentuum